Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information; guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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KEEP ON WORKING.

BY MRS M. A. KIDDER.

To the idler, the day seems long;
To the dreamer, the world goes wrong;
And many a shirk,
In this world of work,
Would sell his life for a song.

To be happy, a man must thrive;
And to thrive, a man must strive:
Use the talents given,
Or be quickly driven,
As a drone, from the human hive!

Like the wings of a fanning-mill,
Or like soldiers at daily drill,
Muscle and brain,
And nerve and vein,
Must tug and toil with a will.

To the worker, life is complete;
To the toiler, bread is sweet:
For the man who *tries*,
Be he daft or wise,
Shall be given an honored seat.

Then up with the lark betimes,
And *dig* for your dollars and dimes,
And life will flow
For you below,
As sweetly as Nature's rhymes!

FACT AND CONJECTURE.

BY A WOMAN.

GAIL HAMILTON.

The ballot is the head and front of the "Woman Movement." Work and wages, education, property rights—all are subordinate to or comprehended in the one demand for female suffrage. It is not claimed that the suffrage will immediately redress every wrong; but it is claimed that wrongs will not and cannot be righted without it. The demand for the suffrage is based, first, on woman's natural right to it; second, on the ground that it is effective and, indeed, necessary for the purification of politics and the uplifting of society; and, thirdly, that woman needs it for her own protection against unjust laws.

The question of natural right is an abstract one, and may be argued forever without changing any one's preconceived opinion. Some persons even deny that there exists any such thing as a natural right to vote; but, if it do exist, it is difficult to see why a woman does not possess it in precisely the same measure as a man. Certainly no argument has ever been presented by the opponents of female suffrage that seems to me to have a particle of weight. But the matter appears to be of slender practical importance. When women have acquired the power to vote their right to do so will pass out of discussion; and so long as they are not able to vote the right is of little use.

As to the second point, the improvement of politics, are we equally at the mercy of pure reason? Must we simply say that women are better than men; and, therefore, when women become officially connected with politics, it follows as the night the day that politics will become clarified? Must we, that is, walk by faith alone till the rising sun of woman's enfranchisement shall turn faith into sight?

We are not here left wholly without witness. The character and effect of participation in politics by women are not wholly matters of conjecture. Women have now for many years directly concerned themselves in politics, and the champions of female suffrage boast of victories already won—years ago through the influence of women, under the marshaling of men; later by the direct efforts of women, organized by their own leaders upon their own principles. When, therefore, we are called upon to say whether the desired improvement in society will be furthered by placing men and women in the same position—not as men and women, but as citizens, with identical duties and identical responsibilities (or, rather, for this is not an adequate statement of the case, whether society will be advanced by woman's securing or by man's assigning her what have been considered his own peculiar duties and responsibilities in addition to those which she already has in common with him and those which are peculiarly hers, and which she cannot delegate to him) then it is only fair and fitting to look not only at what women may be expected to do when they have gained full political rights, but at what they actually have done in the use of political weapons and the exhibition of political wisdom.

I have watched with unflagging interest, with such intelligence as was vouchsafed me, and from what vantage ground I could command, every phase of the movement that came within the sphere of my observation. That movement has advanced from weak and despised beginning to a point where it is discussed seriousness, recognized by parties, deferred to by leaders, and acknowledged in some quarters as a not very remote future possibility.

From this careful observation of its course thus far I cannot see that anything in its treatment of difficult questions or in its conduct of delicate affairs—in the ends which it proposes, the methods which it selects to accomplish those ends, or the manner in which it pursues those methods—gives us the smallest prospect of an introduction to a higher grade of political life than that which we are already occupying under the dynasty of man. I fail to see that it is more comprehensive in vision, more inexhaustible in research, more radical in thought, more scientific in method, more conscientious in action; that in discussion it is more sober, candid, just, and courteous: that it displays more information and less inflammation, more of philosophy and less of personlity; that it is more accurate in presentaton, and more conscientious against misrepresentation; that it is more judicious in the selection of agents; that it appeals to higher motives, or teaches a wiser mode, or points to a wider field of activity. It appears to me, on the contrary, that the woman's party copies with singlar fidelity the old ways of the old parties, which ought never to have been entered at all. Women, so far as they are already in politics, are doing right over again, and often with a peculiar feminine and fatal facility, the very things which have been done by men, and which ought never to be done at all; while I have not been able to discern the introduction by them of a single improvement or sign of improvement in political thought or action. Universal purity, freedom, and happiness are indeed noble ends for any party; but no party in the country confesses or professes any other ends. When we look at the means by which the woman's party proposes to reach the desired results, we find that they are either general, and, therefore, practically worthless; or specific, but empirical, and often worse than worthless; or they are the same means which men have been employing and are still continuing to employ. This has nothing whatever to do with the right of woman to the ballot. A man is not forbidden to cast his vote because he casts it for the wrong person or the wrong measure; no more should a woman be. But, when the vote of women is urged upon the nation as its means means of grace and hope of glory, it is requisite and necessary to infer somewhat from such preliminary grace and glory as have been displayed. If the dawn is darkness, why shall we suppose that at evening time it shall be light?

Nor do these statements. if admitted to be true, involve the inferiority of woman to man. It does not imply inferiority to fail where he has not succeeded. It simply indicates that at present she is not politically his superior. It dismisses again to the domain of abstract reasoning the idea that goverment and society are to be uplifted by the direct professional participation of woman in politics, and leaves it with presumptive evidence against it.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

The Democracy now-a-days are endeavoring to impeach the record of the Republican party, and make this arbitrary impeachment the basis of their appeals to the people in favor of a change of administration. But "the unterrified" will have to present more potent reasons than their naked say say-so before they can produce any change in the general sentiment of the people.

The grand results achieved by the Republican party stand in the past like pillars of fire illuminating all surroundings with a bright and patriotic light. Nor can the record be denied. There stands the facts, and there they will stand forever.

The following is a happy abridgement of the work of the last decade:

A gigantic rebellion has been suppressed.

Armies of a million raised and disbanded.

Four millions of slaves set free.

Labor made free and honorable.

Free homesteads offered to all settlers.

The Pacific railroad built.

Universal liberty and equal civil and political rights for the first time secured constitutional amendments.

The States that broke their connection reconstructed and restored.

Taxation frequently reduced, the last reduction being eighty millions a year.

The national debt greatly reduced, two hundred millions of the reduction taking place uuder the present administration.

The national credit raised at home and abroad.

The prices of gold brought steadily downward.

The revenues vigilantly collected and disbursed.

The perfect citizenship of all adopted citizens for the first time perfected by settling the doctrine of expatriation.

The Monroe doctrine vindicated, in the case of the French invasion of Mexico.

Peace maintained, and the national character kept in the highest respect throughout the world.

Leavenworth Times.

INTERFERING WITH COLORED VOTERS.

In the United States District Court, now being held in Trenton, N. J., District Attorney Keasbey moved that judgment be pronounced on Francis Souder, convicted of interfering with the right of certain persons to vote in the township of Newton, in the county of Camden, at the fall election of 1870.

Francis Souder was then directed to stand up.

The court in a very mild manner alluded to the offense, and spoke of it as one which it was the duty of the court to punish.

Allusion was made to the fact that as a justice of the peace, sworn to protect and enforce the law, he was, on the occasion referred to, a principal violator, and an inciter of violence and disorder in others. This was the first offense in the State under this new and important law of Congress, and it was proper that the offense should be punished. The court, however, was not disposed to bear him down by a heavy sentence. Allusion was made to the intercession of friends to pay the fine.

The sentence of the court wes that the defendent, Francis Souder, pay a fine of $500, the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the State Prison six months.

The defendant was then taken charge of by the United States Marshal and taken to the State prison as soon as the clerk made out the commitment.

We trust that this decision and its result will prove to be a lesson not only for Jersey, but for Wilmington, Odessa, Blackbird, Felton, and such other places in Delaware which have allowed unprincipled men, because they were called "white" and were Democrats, to interfere by threats and violence with men of color who were exercising peaceably their right to vote just once under the 15th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Colored men must defend themselves and their rights if they are attacked; but in addition, there is a law to which they must, through the U. S. District Attorney, appeal, and we know well that if the evidence be furnished, these intermedlers with peaceable colored citizens will be brought to justice.

The day of triumph for the petty tyrants of our country villages has gone by; these tyrants in a national election are of no more political importance than the humblest voter; and however stupid they are, they all beginning to learn, through hard knocks and through the law, that the nation lives, and even the Democrats of Delaware must obey.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic phylosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God—for is is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightingly of women.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The Commissioners have been cautious in talking to persons outside their own circle, the following points will be found correct. First, there are two boards of arbitration or commissioners. To one will be referred the Alabama and other similar claims, which are recognized to be national, and to be settled on the principle of responsibility for such depredations where the government has not exercised the utmost diligence and possible precaution to prevent cruisers being fitted out in its ports to prey upon the commerce of a power with whom it was at peace. The other board is to take cognizance of other claims British and American, confined principally to periods from the commencement to the close of our late civil war.

From the character of the documents accompanying the treaty, it is inferred that the decision cannot fail to be in favor of the United States. The treaty provides for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of the United States and for the use of the Canadian canals on the payment of regular tolls. There are also provisions regulating the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, but these have not been ascertained with sufficient accuracy to justify a statement of them. The London *Times* to-day mistakes in saying that the treaty must be ratified by both houses of Parliament, though it will require legislation to carry some of its provisions into effect. Among these are the St. Albans claims and for damages to property in the Fenian invasions on Canada are to be admitted. As to the claims of British subjects for the seizure of their cotton, Great Britain, by the month of its Commissioners, does not recognize them in case that such subjects took up their domicile in the South, thereby they subjected themselves to all the risks and contingencies of war. All legitimate claims for cotton will be considered; these will not probably amount to a million dollars. There will be no difficulty in ascertaining all the particulars, as the Department has all the dates of all seizures of cotton and the owner's names thereof, and the Government is aware that a full list of the British claims was published in that country, but it has also information that many have been adjusted, while others will not come within the provisions of the treaty. There are other claims before this second board, including one of our own government growing out of the purchase of saltpetre in East India during the war, which was seized by the British authorities. The San Juan question will be referred to the arbritration of a friendly sovereign, probably the Emperor of Brazil.

This tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who also shall report from time to time, with payment to be made accordingly. The British Government frankly expresses regrets for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States. For adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, and citizens of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is from the 13th of April 1861, to the 9th of April 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided to act at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly Power. This limitation of time is material and in substance, for it confines reclamation against the United States to the incident of actual war. It is accompanied also with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property.

The same authority states that the following is to appear to-day as authoritative, in the *National Republican* at Washington:

"The official statement of the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission, the treaty is to be known as the 'The treaty of Washington for the adjustment of claims or injury alleged by the United States on account of the escape of Conferate cruisers from British ports, and depredations committed by those vessels during the late rebellion in this country.' Tribunal arbitration is constituted to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by designated Sovereign States of Europe. As the American treaty establishes special rules of neutral's duty and obligations in addition to the generally received public law, which rules, although not admitted by the British Commissioners, have been in force at the time and are yet, it is agreed to retract and to govern the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration. Great Britain does not recognize the claims of subjects for the seizure of cotton in cases where they took up their abode in the South, as they become subject to the contingencies of war. This comprises all the points of the treaty in reference to claims between the two countries growing out of the war. The question of the fisheries occupies a large space of the treaty."

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SUNDAY MAY 21, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

☞Our readers will be glad to learn and we are proud to announce that we have secured the services of J. Sella Martin, Esq., upon terms which gives the LOUISIANIAN the exclusive use of his powerful pen.

POLITICAL EQUILIBRIUM.

Political Journals are wathced and the utterances of politicians are weighed, with a view of locating them, as to the side they may espouse in the next political convention of the republican party in this State; and although it seems to us entirely too soon to ascertain the relative strength of the the rival candidates, the people are perfectly right in canvassing their claims to positions of trust. The maxim of judging the future by the past is as sound in its application to politics as it is in other spheres where it is accepted, and voters must learn that changes dictated by caprice, or suggested by mere ambition are likely to be as detrimental to their personal interests as they may prove disastrous to the party the people wish to be triumphant.

It is well known that there are differences as to the choice of men in the ranks of all parties. Some men regard as anomalies a Republican freetrader ; a thorough reconstructionist who is at the same time in favor of universal amnesty ; a supporter of the administration who is opposed to its re-election ; but after all the surprise in such cases springs from an imperfect knowledge of human nature, or from a defective estimate of the influences of the various aspirants to position, or perhaps worse still, from the uneducated belief that every member of a party is as sincere as those who make it, or as unscrupulous as those may be who can command it.

We may as well accept the fact, that when a party springs into power it at once becomes an instrumentality in the hands of those who fought it to the eleventh hour, as well as of those who are not worthy to belong to any other party; and as zeal is more demonstrative in the converts than in the children born to the church, the unworthy are always snatching credit which is due to the children of the faith.

Where was Morton when Wendell Phillips devoted his splendid fortune and his still more splendid talents to the anti-slavery cause? He was in the "broadway" of political expediency and among the great crowd of reactionary grimblers. But at present Mr. Morton walks in the repentants' pathway by the side of Gen. Butler.

The lesson is not hard to learn, and the example is not hard to follow, of keeping ourselves in a state of political equilibrium. The united wisdom of the whole party in any given locality is more trustworthy than the sagacity of any one of its leaders, and those who claim it is not, are neither fitted to lead nor to follow. In such a case the question with the people ought to be, whether it is not better to prevent men in conventions from distracting us whose ambition or ignorance would either disgrace us or ruin us if they were in power?

Let us take up this word of warning and follow its suggestions with consistent regard to honest preferences, and sacred pledges.

The interests of our race are at stake more than the interests of any mere party, or the gratification of any man's ambition. If we but drop the useless controversies as to who is our preference, and force the belief upon our neighbors that we intend to support, heartily and industriously, whoever is strongest, we will be able to quench many of our local heart burnings and heal the general divisions which now threaten to subordinate our sacred interests to the claims of individuals. Don't allow yourselves to assist in injuring the great political organization which Providence has made such an instrument for your advancement by the charge that such and such things were done by political tricks, for Providence itself scarcely understands the tricks of a politician, or if it does, it seems to have reconciled itself to what takes place by allowing the men to reach the top against whom the people commence to howl as soon as they reach it, and for whom they howl as loudly if they are removed. Preserve your political equilibrium.

A LITTLE HASTY.

Here is what the *State Journal* says in its last issue:

"The *Louisianian*, a semi-weekly sheet, published in the city of New Orleans, and ably edited by Wm. G. Brown, Esq, has within the last two or three weeks thrown a few hot coals upon the head of the New Orleans *Standard*, which shows at once the attitude of the two journals, both controlled by colored men. We can readily see the reason of this, and laugh to think a few country papers should pick up the fight of New Orleans and make it their own. Now we dont propose to do a years fighting before the battle commences. In 1872 we, who live, will see a contest unequalled in the history of this country, and each of us will be wanted at his post and fit for duty. Our battle will be, not against each other, but against a common political foe, Democracy. We do not wish to meet them, jaded and worn out by the tedious uncertain results of a years skirmishing, but with full ranks and men well drilled, standing ready to take the offensive or assume the aggressive just as circumstances shall demand. Let calm dispassionate judgment guide us now, and when the time shall come for real work it will not find us unprepared."

COMMENTS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

Our contemporary is a little hasty: first he is mistaken in supposing that both the journals he refers to are controlled by colored men. To our knowledge, the *Standard* has never been controlled by colored men. For some time the *Standard* has manifested a little life and ability; but it was neither inspired by colored men's talents, nor by colored men's money. Now it is well known that the LOUISIANIAN commenced its existence with funds subscribed wholly by colored men, and it is equally well known that it has never published a single line, as editorial, written by white men. This is susceptible of proof.

Our friend seems to be hasty in another respect. He has jumped to the conclusion that in our fight we need his assistance and that of his country brethern. We assure him we do not. We conduct our journal to suit its editors and managers, and while we concede to all our friends the right to criticise our course, we do not think this freedom ought to sanction impertinence, and beget ostentatious refusals to give assistance where it has never been asked, and when it is not likely it will ever be wanted.

Our friend gives excellent advice about keeping "energies for the campaign," etc.; and in the light of his advice it is difficult for us to see the point and reason of its reference to ourselves; it may be, however, that our friend has learned of the *Standard's* death, and aspires to like honors of martyrdom. If so, the knight who slew that dragon still keeps the saddle, and is ready alike for mendacious political sheets like the deccased *Standard* and impertinent ones, like the *State Journal*, who may wish to ride into notoriety by breaking a lance with us.

MR. GREELEY'S VISIT.

The discussion which sprung up immediately upon the announcement that Mr. Greeley intended to visit New Orleans, as to how he should be received, presented some features peculiar to Southern society. The effort on the part of democratic and so-called neutral newspapers, to rob a private citizen of the pleasures of his sojourn here, by blatantly proclaiming their political hostility to him, could not have occurred anywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line. But, as in most similar cases, bad taste went hand in hand with a bad cause.

Mr. Greeley, the apostle of peace, "came" and saw, and, with his peculiar weapons, "conquered."

At the entertainment tendered to him at the American Union Club the instinctive courtesy of the native *gentlemen* of New Orleans, triumphed completely over personal spleen and political rancor, by responding to the invitations of the club to meet Mr. Greeley. Over and above this, a signal blow was struck at the useless proscription which, like the ghost of slavery it is, has risen, even in republican gatherings, to frown back all negro guests. At Mr. Greeley's reception however native white gentlemen joined in harmonious and admiring attentions with native colored gentlemen, to the distinguished guest. Senator Pinchback, Administrator Lewis, C. S. Sauvinet, Esq., Hon. V. E. Macarty, Esq., and William Vigers, Esq., accomplished gentlemen of our race, lent consistency and dignity to the occasion.

HATHAWAY INSTITUTE.

Among the many schemes by which northern philanthropy, has sought to make amends to the present generation of colored people for the evils which the northerners helped to foster in the past, the one just mentioned has been started in our city, designed to answer a great need in the community—that of well trained industry. Mr. Hathaway, in his self-sacrificing benevolence, has devoted the whole of his remaining fortune, $25,000 to the founding of a home for the poor and friendless. A home in which the aged and infirm may have the comforts which their helplessness demands, and in which the young may be trained in industrial pursuits, and to which any in time of sickness may come for medical advice and medicine.

It will be a year before the home can be fully founded. At present the Board of Incorporators have under their control the rent of the property, which places at their disposal the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars a month, which enables them to rent a building for the Industrial school and Medical Dispensary and to employ one teacher.

The State recognizing the importance of the work donated $5,000, which enabled the Home to start the dispensayr. Both are now in full operation on Franklin street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. The smallness of the sum of money at the control of the Board confines the work to one branch of Industry, that of instructing women and girls in the different branches of needle work. The good which is being done in this department, makes the Board of managers feel anxious to increase it, and to enter upon the work anticipated by the plan of Mr. Hathaway.

A sewing machine has been sent the house, of Finkle and Lyon's manufacture, which has been a very great blessing to the institution. The Grover and Baker company of New York have partly promised to donate the Home one of their fine machines, and we trust that the good intent will be fullfilled.

The Board hope to have means placed at their disposal which will enable them to open a school for boys, in which they will be instructed in trades and various industries, and also for girls where the arts of good cooking and every branch of household industry will be taught. We think that every woman who is plagued to find a competent servant, will wish the lady managers all success in their endeavors, and perhaps be willing to send them a donation.

The necessity of the aged poor call loudly for aid. It seems that there is no provision whatever made by the State for private beneficence.

About a month ago, word was brought to the Board of Lady managers that Dr. Hire, of the Charity Hospital, was anxiously inquiring whether there were not benevolent people ready to relieve the wants of the colored poor at the Marine Hospital ; stating that there were some fifty-three gathered there, that their rations were supplied from the Charity Hospital, but every want beyond that of food and shelter, was their's in the extreme.

There was only a small number of the board present, but they immediately decided to go and see. They adjourned their meeting and went to the Marine Hospital. And their hearts were deeply touched.

The great majority of the inmates seemed worn out by field labor. They did not find a person who could walk, those who could move, hobbled; a very large number were blind. Some men disabled for life in our late war, there found a wretched home, there were two there who are said to be more than a century old—one a poor creature called Aunt Charity, bent quite double with age, and blind, but of very clear memory, begged us to write, (giving full directions,) to her old master's family, feeling sure that they would do something for her, considering the great service she had rendered them.

We trust this charitable institution will receive the support of our people.

WHY NOT.

The democrats found fault with Mr. Greeley for coming to see them uninvited by the upper ten of the past, and now that colored men have responded to invitation from the upper ten of the present, and gone into the American Union Club rooms to honor Mr. Greeley, some of our colored friends find fault too. They say it is humiliating for any colored man to go the American Union Club, because heretofore it has been proscriptive both as to its membership and its invitations. Very well: was it an improper thing to do for colored men to accept the ballot? They had been proscribed, even enslaved : was it wrong in them to accept their freedom? Any supposition that the fault-finders think they were wrong in accepting all they have received in the way of freedom and enfranchisement is so repugnant to common sense, that the simple query serves its purpose by being propounded.

Now then, these colored guests of the Club did no more or less in moving forward in the social pathway, than any and all of our race have done in making political progress.

This fault-finding has an aspect of the ridiculous in it. We all know that wealth is useless to noble minded men, except as an agency to secure what naturally surrounds those who are put forward, in the main, by the people as their representatives—in fact the people feel themselves a little bit under representated when their representatives are either too poor or too stingy to entertain anybody; and they feel this quite strongly when nobody will entertain their representatives. Is it not then ridiculous to suppose that a man who commands consideration enough to be invited to such a place as the American Union Club, is either destitute of a sense of propriety as to whether he ought to go or not, or coward enough to forego a natural gratification and honor, for fear that some one who could not possibly *beg* an invitation, would say they did not go because they were representative men, although the representative men were invited, it will be seen, and the fault-finders were not, "and yet they were not happy."

Let us drop this nonsense, and become as proud of our successful men, as the white race are of theirs, and it will not be long before our union as a race will counterbalance the advantages, which the white people wrung from our blood in bondage, and are now coining out of our disunion in the very hey-day of our enfranchisement.

The Southern white man never asks our counsel unless he wants our help, let us make it a rule never to give our help unless our counsel is asked; and above all keep this in mind, that we always help them without their asking, when we needlessly find fault with our representative men.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed "7th Ward;" but as the writer withholds his name from us, we are compelled to decline its insertion. Our columns are "open to all," and our friends may adopt any signature they please for communications, but they must let us know their real identity.

☞Governor Warmoth has returned to the city improved in health and evidently prepared for the arduous duties of his office.

ABOUT TOWN.

CARRIERS BALL.

True to our promptings we put in our appearance at the Letter Carriers Grand Ball, at National Hall on Friday night last. There was quite a large and respectable number of ladies and gentlemen, who dressed in the height of fashion, and in the hey-day of life and enjoyment, were enthusiastically tripping "the light fantastic toe" as we entered. Dancing continued with slight intermissions until about 1 o'clock when interest centred on the event of the evening the selection and crowning of the May Queen. The Committee withdrew and after a brief absence in which speculation on the favorite lady became rife, it was announced from the orchestra that the choice had fallen on Miss Lily Little. This young, lady who was tastily attired in white, and in the height of fashsion, was then conducted to a dais at the upper end of the hall and seated.

Here she was attended by Misses Alice Somerville, Ellen Little, Amanda Bird, Sarah Haynes, E. Clark, and Anna Francis, as maids of honor, and surrounded by the entire company who anxiously looked on at the approaching ceremony. Mr. C. E. Wheeler advanced and informing Miss Little of the choice, expressed his gratification in the performance of the task assigned him, of adorning her head with the beautiful crown and pronouncing her "Queen of of the May." Mr. W. G. Brown on behalf of the Queen briefly and suitably, responded to the address, and after a round of cheerful applause, the newly elected lady was borne round the spacious hall, to the sounds of an inspiring "march" by the band. This ceremony over, dancing was resumed and continued till supper time, when the company almost *en masse* paid their tribute of attention to the well supplied supper table. The bill of fare was well put up and judging from the evident *gout* with which viands and wine were disposed of, we think it was a success. The rattling of knives and forks and plates, the popping of corks, the ringing laugh, the cheerful chatting, the going hither and thither all tended to make the scene one of hilarious enjoyment, and we think lengthened the supper time considerably. However all went off as smoothly "as a marriage bell ;" and the company returned to the ball room and carried out the declaration of the old song "We wont go home till morning ;" and so they resumed the dance and continued it to their heart's content.

We observed in the Company His Excellency O. J. Dunn, Senators Pinchback and S. M. Todd, Hon. F. C. Antoine, Wm. B. Barrett, B. Geddes, W. G Johnson ; Administrator Lewis, Postmaster Lowell, Coroner, P. Creagh, Captain George and a host of others.

We have no doubt that in the financial, as in the social, the Ball will be found to be a perfect success.

DEPARTURES.—Yesterday the steamship Frankfurt, for Bremen via Havana and Southampton, bore away among its passengers from the city, Hon. C. W. Ringgold, Miss Ringgold, General George A. Sheridan, Mrs. H. Heidenhain, and Mr. Leon Populus. These passengers are on a summer trip to Europe.

CANAL ON CANAL STREET.—The idea of filling up this unsightly thing is a good one every way, but the cart seems to be a little before the horse. This canal has been serving a very useful purpose, and one for which it certainly never was intended. The water from it has been used repeatedly by our fire companies in the extinguishment of fires on or near this street, and but for the supply from this source, many a property would doubtless have been reduced to ashes. To fill this canal and not to lay water pipes along Canal Street would be injudicious and thoughtless. We hope that our City Fathers will determine before they fill up the canal to be mindful of the necessity of providing a supply of water in case of fire. The objection of property owners in the neighborhood against the filling up of this canal springs solely, we are confident, from this cause, and we think the objection very reasonable and proper.

THE FOURTH WARD CLUB will hold its regular weekly meeting to-morrow evening, and we are informed that invitations have been entended to Hon. O. F. Hunsaker, Senator from the St. James parish and J. Sella Martin, Esq., to address the club. "In time of peace prepare for war" is a good maxim, and we like to see our ward organizations not only preserving their existence, but exhibiting signs of their vitality in courting the presence and counsel of such able and undoubted Republicans. Boys, let us have a rousing meeting, trouble will commence at 8 p. m. prompt.

CITY PARK AND POLICE.—We heard a good suggestion to one of our Police Commissioners a day or two ago. It was to the effect that at this season of the year when the City Park is so extensively and so constantly visited by the picnic loving community, it would be well to place one or two extra policemen out there, whose mere presence would serve as a warning to a stray rough who might be *spirited* enough to render his conduct or language offensive. We think the intimation a timely one, and therefore pass it over to the police authorities with the recommendation that it be adopted.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.—These gentlemen have safely ensconced themselves on Carondelet Street, in Gallier's Court, where they have fitted up an office, and seem as if they mean business. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle the success of their efforts to give us a park commensurate with the demands the character and the *prestige* of New Orleans.

☞Our thanks are tendered to Mr. Wm. R. Mason, route agent on the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for recent copies of the *Louisiana Sugar Bowl, Planters' Banner* and Attakapas *Register*.

☞Our acknowledgements to U. S. Senator J. R. West for recent Congressional documents.

☞To-day the usual services at Straight University.

(OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

MR. EDITOR:—

I take much pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter from one of our own men in Detroit, Mich., and I will feel gratified by its insertion in your next paper. He says—"I see by the LOUISIANIAN that you had the kindness to send me, and for which you will please accept my thanks, that you have live and wide-awake men among you who are looking after the interest of the masses of our people.

"Judging from the editorial upon the entertainment given by the American Union Club to Gen. Sherman, I believe the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN to be the right man in the right place. Long may he live to defend his race."

A SUBSCRIBER.

New Orleans, May 20, 1871.

FASHION GOSSIP.

BY "MAX."

Straw and Leghorn being almost universally fashionable, has rendered hats and bonnets very high priced and to accommodate people of moderate means, but who desire to at least appear fashionable, our dealers are bringing out various styles of *imitation* chip, straw and leghorn and so perfect is the imitation that it requires close observation to detect the real from the imitation. We noticed a very pretty—

IMITATION CHIP HAT,

Trimmed with blue ribbon about two inches wide. The ribbon was twisted around the crown, with ends and loop behind. A cluster of rose-buds and leaves with a loop of lace in front. The hat was of pure white imitation chip, the edge was bound with black *gros grain* silk, and a narrow piece of black lace was put on with the binding and lay upon the upper side of the brim. Price $5 00.

IMITATION LEGHORN.

Was bound with black and trimmed with black lace around the crown and full of lace behind. A cluster of roses, buds and leaves in front. Price $5 00.

NEAPOLITAN HAT.

Small, with turned up brim. A quilling of white ribbon is placed around the front, and a wreath of "forget-me-nots" is placed in the quilling. A rich white lace falls over the hair behind. Price $[illegible].

Swiss sacques are fashionable. Some are made half basque, others are made open at the sides and back, and trimmed with ruffles, puffs and *valanciennes* lace. They should all be made with flowing sleeves. The swiss *polonaise* is very stylish and is made in one piece-sack and overskirt together and is looped at the sides with bows of ribbon.

Calico dresses are mabe plainly with a narrow ruffle on the sleeves and waist.

A white swiss party dress for a young lady was made with a full tucked body trimmed with valenciennes lace. Flowing sleeves. The underskirt had five narrow flounces, the upper skirt two. A pink sash was worn and pink ribbons and rose-buds in the hair.

Shoes are not worn so high as formerly, indeed we notice a tendency toward the introduction of heeled slippers again. Many of the shoes are made with pieces to button on or take off at pleasure, but these are very expensive.

Colored hose are very fashionable and are in stripes brown, blue, red and black with white. They are Lisle thread and very expensive. Others of the same texture are embroidered on the sides and are intended for house wear.

Grenadine scarfs, are fashionable for both gentlemen and ladies. The fashionable color of these is called smoke color. Black scarfs with colored edge are also fashionable, they are worn with scarf ring.

White linen suits trimmed with black are fashionable for mourning.

When we compare prices of goods in this country with those of European countries the prices here appear extravagantly high, but my readers will remember that wages for labor is so very low in Europe that a picayune in Germany is almost as valuable as a dollar would be here.

We clip the following from an exchange which will give our readers some idea of the difference in prices in our country and the "Faderland."

"A lady residing in a German city which is heavily taxed by the war, writes to her friends that the cost of living is so much increased in consequence that she has to pay sixty-five cents for a pair of white kid gloves "with two buttons;" that a new silk bonnet costs nearly a dollar in gold ; a cab for two persons to the oyern and back, thirty-seven cents, and washing is charged for at the extravagant rate of twelve cents a piece.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 20—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice a fair inquiry, at easier rates, but holders are unwilling to submit to any reduction. The offerings are fair, but thus far the sales have not exceed 1200 bales.

Yesterday's sales embraced 6000 bales, and the market closed as follows :

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Inferior	9 @ 10	12
Low Ordinary	11 @ 12	13
Ordinary	13 @ 14	15
Low Middling	14 @ 15	15½
Middling	15 @ 15½	
Strict Middling	15½ @ 16	Nominal
Good Middling	Nominal	

The ladies of Springfield Illinois, have a beautiful and touching custom. On a never-to-be-forgotten April day, with [illegible] ous hands and grateful memories, they decorate the tomb of Lincoln by covering it with wreaths of evergreens and flowers.—*New National Era.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 timesa week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when its wearer sits down or stand up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

8 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, anb the srews, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination- This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
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88 Bourbon Street
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WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAMS'

CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
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They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies. Physicians and Divines,* and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

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or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

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Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PATENT OFFICE, Government fees, &c., &c.

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BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK
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OF ALL KINDS, FROM
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Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every descrption, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over-Skirts, Aprons, &c., &c.

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A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article. large or small size, in complate running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and Key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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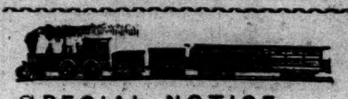

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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
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General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
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CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
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32.....Royal street.....32

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LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO

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20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

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1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

OF THE

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(Continued from our last Number)

Mr. Coupland moved to adjourn, which, on call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Blackman, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce, Thompson—10.

Nays : Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwig Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—26.

Mr. Coupland called for executive session. The call being duly seconded the President ordered the chamber to be cleared of all persons except members.

Executive session having been raised.

Mr. Noland, moved to suspend the constitutional rule to put the bill on its third reading. On call of the yeas and nays the rule was suspended by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smiths, Sword, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays : Blackman, Coupland, Fish, Lynch, Pierce—5.

And the bill was read its third and last time. A call for the previous question was made on a motion to finally adopt the bill. On a call of the yeas and nays the main question was ordered by following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Thompson, Twitchell, Wilcox—28.

Nays : Blackman, Coupland, Fish, Futch, Lynch, McMillen, Pierce—7.

Title was adopted.

On a motion to adjourn the Senate refused on call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote :

Yeas : Blackman, Fish, Futch, Gallup, McMillen, Pierce, Pinchback—7.

Nays : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smiths, Swords, Sypher, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. O'Hara, who called up Senate bill No. 131.

The bill was read, and pending its discussion the Senate adjourned.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twenty-fifth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-Sixth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Wednesday, February 25, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present : Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate ; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading dispensed with.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

GENTLEMEN—I am directed to inform the Senate that the House has concurred in the following Senate bills, viz:

Senate bill No. 3, an act incorporating the city of Baton Rouge, etc.

Senate bill No. 199, relative to Red River Raft Company.

Senate bill No. 243, establishing the Fifteenth Judicial District.

Senate bill No. 152, incorporating the Alexandria, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company.

Substitute for Senate bills Nos. 82 and 105, establishing Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts, with an amendment.

Also, Senate bill No. 187, an act removing obstructions in Bayou Courtableau.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

The Secretary informed the House that the Senate had concurred in the following bill, viz:

House bill No. 22, an act to amend and re-enact sections one, three and five of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholemew, etc., and requested the signature of the Speaker to enrolled Senate bills, viz:

No. 124, granting to Mrs. Louisa Collins the right of keeping a farry across the Atchafalya river, etc.

No. 55, for the relief of R. Richard, etc.

No. 40, creating an additional justice court in the parish of Orleans.

No. 70, to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

No. 246, an act to alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish, right bank, and to provide for making the new part thereof.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL.

The President presented a petition from Charles Leaumont, Judge of the Fifth District Court, asking for a special act for leave of absence.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Noland presented a petition from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Louisiana, asking for some laws to be passed preventing the keeping open of coffeehouses on Sunday.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Pinchback, from the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report the following bills as duly enrolled, viz:

Senate bill No. 124, entitled an act granting to Mrs. Louisa F. Collins the right of keeping a ferry across the Atchafalaya river.

Senate bill No. 25, entitled an act creating an additional justice court in the parish of Orleans.

Senate bill No. 25, entitled an act for the relief of R. Richard, Sr., of St. Landry.

Senate bill No. 70, entitled an act to fix the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Very Respectfully,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Chairman.

Mr. Futch, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported unfavorably upon Senate bill No. 223, to be entitled an act to establish the office of distilled spirits, etc.

Mr. Gallup, from the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, made the following report:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

Your committee, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 236, have the honor to report back the same favorably, and recommend its passage.

JOHN R. GALLUP,
Chairman.

Mr. Twitchell, from the Committee on Elections, made the following reports:

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, Febuary, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications have the honor to report as follows in the contested case of Taylor Beattie vs. Henry L. Swords. That they have carefully examined the documentary evidence which was submitted and upon which the case rested, and find no just cause for contest. Your committee are therefore fully of the opinion that Henry L. Swords was legally and properly elected, and would respectfully recommend that he be confirmed in his seat as Senator.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
Chairman Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS,
New Orleans, February, 24, 1871,

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the contested election case of Gustave Baker vs. John R. Gallup, beg leave to make the following report, to wit:

That we have devoted much time in carefully examining this case and find that the only testimony in this case is the same that was given in the case of Chas. E. Merrill vs. Thomas H. Noland, which wholly fails to establish any grounds for contest. Your committee, therefore, recommend that John R. Gallup be confirmed in his seat.

M. H. TWITCHELL,
Chairman.

A. J. SYPHER,
R. W. FUTCH,
E. W. PIERCE,

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Engrossment, reported as having been duly engrossed Senate bill No. 235, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Waterproof, in the parish of Tensas.

Also, Senate bill No. 244, to be entitled an act to authorize the city of New Orleans to construct, or cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, a shell road from Marigny canal to Lake Pontchartrain, etc.

Also, Senate bill No. 208, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay Company of Louisiana, etc.

Also, Senate bill No. 100, to be entitled an act for the relief of persons who, prior to the year 1871, purchased school lands in the various townships throughout the State.

Also, Senate bill No. 245, an act for the relief of Centennary College of Louisiana.

Also Senate bill No. 206, to be entitled an act directing the Treasurer of the State to pay Charles Kelshaw a warrant issued by James Graham, etc.

Also Senate bill No. 241, to be entitled an act to place the Franklin College under the control of the State Board of Education.

Mr. McMillen, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report, relative to the memorial of Killen.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
New Orleans, February 25, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate :

GENTLEMEN—The accompanying petition and bill having been duly considered by your Committee on Appropriations, is respectfully reported without recommendation.

W. L. McMILLEN,
Chairman.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent:

By Mr. Todd: A bill to be entitled an act to alter and shorten a part of the road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria, Jefferson parish, right bank, and to provide for making a new part thereof.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Ingraham:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Female Orphan Asylum of the city of New Orleans.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. McMillen:

A bill to be entitled an act making appropriations for the general expenses of the State for the year ending thirty-first day of December, 1871.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

The following bills were called up out of order.

By. Mr. Thomas:

House bill No. 15, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Roncal Water Power Manufacturing Company.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put upon its second reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its third reading, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Twitchell:

Senate bill No. 132, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Sons of Israel Association of the town of Natchitoches.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted.

By Mr. Coupland :

Senate bill No 216, to be entitled an act to provide for the preservation of the records and documents of the late First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, parish of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Coupland the following amendments recommended by the Committee on Judiciary were adopted :

Strike out, in section one, the words "Attorney General of the State of Louisiana," and insert the "Clerk of the Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans."

Strike out, in section two, the words "five thousand and insert "fifteen hundred." And section three as wrtten within the bill was then adopted as amended.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Pinchback :

Senate bill No. 115, to be entitled an act authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase two thousand copies of the Louisiana Magistrate and Parish Officers' Guide.

Mr. Pinchback moved the bill be considered engrossed.

Mr. Noland offered the following bill to be entitled an act providing for the purchase and distribution of a treatise upon the powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables, and moved that all after the title be substituted for Senate bill No. 115.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the substitute on the table.

Adopted.

Mr. McMillen moved to take up the special order of the day.

Mr. O'Hara raised the point that the unfinished business was House bill No. 131, and under the rules must be disposed of first.

Mr. Pinchback moved to postpone House bill No. 131 till Monday next.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the motion on the table.

On a call of the yeas and nays the motion was laid on the table by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Daigle, Fish, Hunsaker, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Thomas, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Barber, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback, Thompson, Twitchell, Whitney—16.

Mr. O'Hara moved to make House bill No. 131 the special order for seven o'clock this evening.

Adopted.

House bill No. 272, the special order of the day, was taken up.

On a call of the yeas and nays the bill was adopted by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays : Blackman, Coupland, Futch, Lynch, Pierce, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—8.

The title was adopted.

Mr. McMillen moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was finally adopted, and Mr. Jenks moved to lay that motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to lay on the table, which were as follows.

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—28.

Nays : Blackman, Futch, Lynch, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell—7.

Motion laid on the table.

Mr. Pinchback called up Senate bill No. 115, relative to the book Louisiana Magistrate.

Mr. Ray moved to substitute the report of the Judiciary Committee for the bill and to adopt the report of the committee, which recommended to refer all the books of a similar character before the Senate to a commission of judges.

Mr. Pinchback moved to lay the report of the committeee on the table, which motion was adopted on the call of the yeas and nays by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Dampbell, Coupland, Daigle, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—19.

Nays : Blackman, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, Ray, Smith, Twitchell, Whitney—11.

Mr. Pinchback moved to amend by striking out the words, "not exceeding ten dollars," and inserting the words, "seven and one-half dollars."

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then adopted as amended.

The bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended to put the bill on its third reading and finally adopted, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote :

Yeas : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—26.

Nays : Blackman, Gallup, Noland, Smith—4.

The title was adopted.

Mr. Ray moved to take up Senate bill No. 77, to be entitled an act in aid of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Hunsaker moved to amend, in line five, strike out the word "seven" and insert "five."

Adopted.

The bill was considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

(Mr. Todd in the chair.)

House bill No. 73, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of sixteenth sections," approved March 13, 1866.

The bill was read, and Mr. Blackman proposed the following as two additional sections :

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all purchasers of lands known as the sixteenth sections from the State of Louisiana are hereby authorized to sue the State of Louisiana for the purpose of returning said lands, and canceling their outstanding notes for the payment of the price of said land.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

The bill was adopted on its second reading.

The constitutional rule was suspended the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Coupland called up House bill No. 198, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to regulate the oyster fisheries on the bays and coasts of the State of Louisiana, being act No. 18 of the regular session of 1870.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative, and the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was adopted on its second reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Lynch called up Senate bill No. 236, a bill to be entitled an act indorsing an ordinance of the Police Jury of Morehouse parish. relative to a courthouse tax, reported favorably by finance committee.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Smith called up House bill No. 145, to be entitled an act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims, with a special instruction that they should report on Monday next.

Mr. Anderson called up House bill No. 74, to be entitled an act for the relief of E. North Cullom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Campbell called up Senate bill No. 61, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cosmopolitan Bank of New Orleans.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Thomas called up Senate joint resolution, creating a commission in the parish of Bossier.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote the resolution put on its second reading, and considered as engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill was read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Anderson having voted in the affirmative to commit House bill No. 145, then moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Wilcox raised the point of order, that the bill, having been referred, was out of the reach of the Senate.

The chair did not sustain the point.

The motion to reconsider was afterward withdrawn.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were called.

The Senate refused by the following vote :

Yeas : Blackman, Daigle. Pinchback, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson—6.

Nays : Anderson, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Fish, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Twitchell, Todd, Wilcox—20.

Mr. Butler called up Senate bill No. 180, to authorize Eugene McCarthy to sue the State of Louisiana.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

Mr. Hunsaker called up House bill No. 273, to amend and re-enact sections one, twelve, thirteen and seventeen of an act entitled "An act to establish a public park for the city of New Orleans, and provide means therefor," approved March 16, 1870.

Mr. Pinchback presented a large number of petitions against the passage of House bill No. 273.

Mr. Campbell moved to take a recess.

Mr. Blackman moved to adjourn till Monday.

Both motions were withdrawn.

Mr. Pinchback moved to print the petitions against Senate bill No. 273.

Mr. Whitney moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Fish moved to adjourn until Monday.

On call of the yeas and nays the motion was adopted by the following vote :

Yeas : Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Harris, Ingraham, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Pinchback, Smith, Thomas, Thompson, Twitchell—19.

Nays : Anderson, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Ragan, Swords, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—14.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twenty-seventh instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

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